



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
 J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
 BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Der Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodaag moeten worden erkend.
 J. DUPUY, Waarschijnlijk Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
 BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816.

[NO. 203.]

Publication.

THE Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Act of Parliament be published for general information and guidance.

GEORGE 3d REGIS.

CAP: 66TH.

An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in India;— (28th June 1815)

WHEREAS an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of His Present Majesty, intituled an Act for the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation: And whereas another Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of His Present Majesty, intituled an Act to enforce and render more effectual several Acts passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and other Acts, made for the Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation: And whereas another Act passed in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Reign of His Present Majesty, intituled an Act for the further Encouragement of British Mariners, and for other Purposes therein mentioned: And whereas it is necessary to make further Provision for the Execution of the Provisions of the said Acts, in the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and other Territories belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company; be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any Collector of Duties payable at any Port of the East India Company, or other Person of the Rank in the said Company's Service of Senior-Merchant, or of Six Years standing in the Service, being respectively appointed to Act in the Execution of this Act by any of the Governments of the said East India Company in India, in any Ports in which there shall be no Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs, to Register, and grant Certificates of the Registry of all Ships and Vessels built in any Territories, Countries, Islands or Places, under the Government of the East India Company or belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, and belonging to such Ports respectively, which are by the Provisions of the said recited Acts, or any of them, required and entitled to be Registered; and all such Officers and Persons respectively are hereby authorized and required to do every Act, Matter, and Thing, in relation to such Registers and Certificates, and as to all Transfer of Property of such Ships and Vessels, and all other British Registered Ships, in the said Acts required to be done by any Officers respectively of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs in Great Britain; and the said Governments of the East India Company, and all Governors and Lieutenant Governors of any Territories, Islands and Places, belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, are hereby authorized and empowered to do all Acts, Matters, and Things, and make all such orders in relation to the Registry of any such Ships or Vessels, and as to the Periods within which Ships built before the passing of this Act may be Registered, and the Ports at which any such Ships or Vessels may be Registered, and as to all Matters and Thing, relating thereto, and to any Transfer of Property in any such Ships or Vessels, as any Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs are by the said Acts or any of them authorized or empowered to do in relation to Ships and Vessels built before or after the passing of the said Act of the Twenty-sixth Year aforesaid; and all Powers and Authorities given in the said Acts to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, or any Officers of the Revenue of Customs in Great Britain respectively, in relation to

the Registry of Ships and Vessels, as to any Act, Matter, or Thing, relating thereto, or as to any Penalties and Forfeitures, or the Application thereof, and as to the seizing of any Ships or Vessels as forfeited under the said Acts for want of Certificates of Registry, shall be used; exercised, applied, enforced and put in Execution, in relation to all Ships and Vessels built in any Territories, Countries, Islands or Places, under the Government of the said East India Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, either before or after the passing of this Act, and required and entitled to be Registered under the Provisions of the said recited Acts, as fully and effectually as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in this Act; and all such Ships and Vessels shall, when so registered, be deemed and taken to be British built Ships, registered under the said recited Acts, and entitled to all the Privileges and Advantages of Ships built in the United Kingdom, and registered as such; except as in this Act hereinafter excepted.

2d.—And whereas it is necessary to give sufficient time for the Registry of Ships and Vessels, be it therefore enacted, that no such Ship or Vessel, carrying on Trade between India and the United Kingdom, or within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company as aforesaid, shall become forfeited, or subject to seizure as forfeited, for want of a Certificate of Registry until after the first day of July, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, unless such Ship or Vessel shall, after the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and before the said first day of July, have returned to the Port or Place to which she shall belong, and afterwards departed from such Port without being duly registered under the Provisions of the said recited Acts.

3d.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this or the said recited Acts or in any other Acts contained, shall subject any Ship or Vessel, built or to be built within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, which shall not be of the Burthen of Three hundred and fifty Tons; or any Ship or Vessel built within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, now the Property of any of His Majesty's subjects within the Limits aforesaid, and employed in Trade as heretofore solely within the said Limits, including the Cape of Good Hope; or any Ship or Vessel which now is or at any time before the first day of January in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be building within the Limits aforesaid, on account of any of His Majesty's subjects within the said Limits, and shall be employed in Trade solely within the said Limits, including the said Cape of Good Hope, to any Penalty, Forfeiture, Disability, or Impediment by reason of such Ship or Vessel not being registered, and not being British built, or to effect the Property or any transfer of Property in any such Ship or Vessel as aforesaid which shall not be registered.

4th.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no Ships or Vessels, built in any Countries, Territories, Ports or Places under the Government of the East India Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company and Registered under the Authority of this Act as British-built, and owned by subjects of His Majesty, and navigated according to Law, shall be entitled to the Privileges of British-built Ships, owned, registered and navigated according to Law in any Voyages or Trade beyond the Limits of the said Company's Charter, other than and except such as are specified in an Act, passed in the Fifty-third Year of His Present Majesty, intituled an Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter; and in another Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, in-

tituled an Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company; any Thing in this Act, or in any other of the said recited Acts, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

5th.—Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed in any manner to affect, the Privileges of any Ship or Vessel already registered as British-built, or to affect the Right of any Ship or Vessel now built or building to Registry as British-built.

6th.—Provided also, and be it further enacted, that no Asiatic Sailors, or Lascars, or Natives of any of the Territories, Countries, Islands or Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, although born in Territories, Countries, Islands or Places under the Government of His Majesty or of the East India Company, shall at any time be deemed or taken to be British Sailors, Seamen, or Mariners, within the intent and meaning of the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or of any other Act or Acts of Parliament relating to the Navigation of British Ships by subjects of His Majesty, for the purpose of entitling any Ship or Vessel to be deemed to be a British Ship, Navigated according to Law, and to have the Privileges and Advantages of British Ships, having the Master and Three-fourths of the Mariners British subjects; any Thing in the said recited Act of the Thirty-fourth Year aforesaid, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament, or Law or Laws, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no Ship or Vessel belonging to any Port within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or usually navigated by such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, as Mariners, shall while carrying on Trade to and from India to the United Kingdom, forfeit any Privileges or Advantages of a British-built Ship, to which she may be by Law entitled by reason of having any Proportion of such Mariners, without the due Proportion of British Mariners, until the Expiration of Twelve Months of continued Peace after the conclusion of the present War: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, upon or after the Commencement of any Hostilities, to permit all Merchant Ships, or any other Trading Vessels, and all Privateers, to be manned wholly, or in any such Proportions as shall be specified in any such Proclamation, with such Asiatic Sailors, Lascars, or Natives aforesaid, for and during such Periods as shall be specified in any such Proclamation as aforesaid.

7th.—And whereas Lascars and other Natives of the East, are not deemed to be equal in Strength and Use to Europeans or other Seamen; and the requiring the Proportion of Three-fourths of British Seamen, in Ships having as Part of the Crew, Lascars and Natives of the East, would compel such Ships to carry a larger Number of British Seamen than other Ships, or to employ a smaller Number of Lascars and Natives of the East, than would be sufficient to make a proper Crew, be it therefore enacted, That every such Ship or Vessel, so duly registered, and carrying on Trade to and from India and the United Kingdom as aforesaid, and manned in Part with Lascars or Natives of India, and which shall be Commanded by a British Master, and Navigated by Seven British Seamen as Part of the Crew, for every One hundred Tons of her registered Burthen, and so in Proportion for any Part of a One hundred Tons, shall be deemed, construed, and taken to be Navigated according to Law, as to the Crew of any such Ship or Vessel, although the Number of such British Seamen shall not be equal to the Proportion of Three-fourths of the whole Crew of such Ship or Vessel; any Thing in any Act or Acts, or Parliament, or Law or Laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

8th.—And whereas it may not always be possible to procure the due Proportion of British Seamen, at Ports in India, for Vessels sailing from India; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the

Governments of the East India Company in India, or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any Colony, Territory or Island, belonging to His Majesty, within the Limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, and after having ascertained, by due enquiry, that a sufficient Number of British Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship or Vessel sailing from India, within Ten days from such application, to certify the same, and licence such Ship or Vessel to Sail with a less Proportion of British Seamen, than required by Law; and every such Ship, having on board such licence, shall be deemed to be Navigated according to Law, notwithstanding such deficiency of British Seamen, until her Arrival at the Port of her Destination in the United Kingdom; but shall, on the Voyage back from the United Kingdom, have the full and proper Proportion of Seven British Seamen to every One hundred Tons.

9th.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act, or in any other Act or Acts of Parliament contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to require any Number of British Seamen to be on board, as Part of the Crew or Mariners of any Ship or Vessel employed in Trade only between Ports and Places within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, including the Cape of Good Hope; or to prevent any such Ship or Vessel, while so employed, being wholly or in any Proportion as to Asiatic Sailors, or Lascars, or Natives of any Territories, Countries, Islands or Places, within the Limits of the said Company.

10th.—And be it further enacted, that this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA,
the 18th Jan. 1816.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax on Horses, and the Tax on Slaves within the present Residency of Buitenzorg, will be received by the Resident at his Office, the former during the months of February and March next, and the latter in those of June and July following, and all persons concerned are required to pay the same to the Resident accordingly before the expiration of those periods respectively, in failure whereof the defaulters will be proceeded against according to Law.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 20th Jan. 1816.

Bekendmaking.

HERMEDE wordt bekend gemaakt, dat het Oorgeld der Paarden, en het Hoofdged der Slaven in de tegenwoordige Residentie van Buitenzorg, door den Resident ten zynen Kantoore zullen ontvangen worden, de eerstgenoemde belasting gedurende de Maanden February en Maart aanstaande, en de laatste gedurende de Maanden Juni en July daar aanvolgende, wordende een iegelyk die zulks aangaat gelast, gemelde betalingen aan den Resident voor de ommekeer der boven bepaalde tydperken te doen, op pene van te worden vervolgd als naar regten.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van t' Court.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Jan. 1816.

JAPAN CAMPHOR

FOR Sale,—apply to Mr. Colville at Messrs. Deans, Scott, and Co's New-port Street.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no charge for the Clothing of Peons or Oppasses belonging to any of the Departments under this Government is to be incurred or will be authorized after the present period.

By Order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 10th Jan. 1816.

Advertentie.

HIJERNEVENS word bekend gemaakt, dat geen uitgaven voor het kleden van Oppassers by eenigen der Departementen, onder dit Government in het vervolg zullen worden toegestaan.

Per Ordonantie van den Vice-President in Raade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretariss van het Goot.

BATAVIA, den 10de Jan. 1816.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag, den 30ste Jan. 1816.

ZAL door Vendu-meesters vendutie worden gehouden voor de Wagen Verhuurdery, en voor Reekening des boedels van wylen D. F. van Stralendorff, staande buiten de Nieuw-poort straat, van Huismeebelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Slaven, Wasgens, Paarden, en andere goederen meer.

Ook zal ten dien dage verkocht worden de volgende vaste goederen; als:

Voor Reekening des boedels van wylen, D. F. van Stralendorff.

No. 1.—Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Zadelmakers-winkel, &c.—Item Wagen Verhuurdery, Paarde-stallen en Pakhuysen, met de daar aan geaccrediteerde Privilegie, staande en gelegen in de zuider Voorstad in het Oosterveld het 38ste deel van het blok L. sub No. 19, 20 en 21, belend ten westen met de buiten Heere of Nieuw-poort straat, ten oosten met de Wel Edele Achtsbaare Heer J. F. van Ellinghuysen, ten noorden met Matthys Lents, en ten zuiden met Meijufvrouw A. C. Andrius.

Ten tweede of laatste. — Zeeker Erf gelegen omtrent twee roeden zuidelyk, bebouwd met een Paarde Stallingen en Wagen-loots, alle met pannen gedekt als boven sub No. 23, belend ten westen met de buiten Heere of Nieuw-poort straat, ten oosten met de Wel Edele Achtsbaare Heer J. F. van Ellinghuysen, ten zuiden met de Erfgenaam van Mohamat Alie, en ten noorden met Meijufvrouw Ambrosius, meermeld. — De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 19 Maart 1810.

No. 2.—Zeeker stuk Thuin-way, zaay en Grasländ, voorzien met een Koe-kraal, staande en gelegen twee uren gaans, Westwaard buiten deese Stad, bezuiden en noorden de Mokervant, of in het Westerveld het 1ste en 2de deel van het blok R. sub No. 1, belend ten zuiden oosten met de Rivier Anke, ten noord en westen met Meijufvrouw Janetta Elisabeth Asmus, ten zuid-westen met Meijufvrouw Albertina Jans, en ten noorden met Meijufvrouw Elisabeth Greving. — De breedte en diepte.

Voor Reekening van Oesien Mohamat Alie.

No. 1.—Zeeker stuk Thuin en zaay Land gelegen omtrent 14 uren gaans zuid Westwaard buiten deese Stad aan de west-zuide van de Rivier Grogol, of in het Westerveld het 10de deel van het blok P. sub No. 6, belend ten oosten met de Rivier Grogol, ten westen met de Wel Edele Heer Parre, ten zuiden met Sariep Oesien Bin Mohomat Aydiel, en ten noorden met Sariep Japhar. — De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 28 Nov. 1815.

2.—Zeeker stuk Thuin Land gelegen wat buiten deese Stadspoort Utrecht, in het Westerveld het 4de deel van het blok P. sub No. 54 en 55, belend ten noorden met de Clappus Rivier, ten zuiden met Sech Mohamat Kadir Mohamat, ten oosten met deesen boedel, en ten westen met Assan. — De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 28 Nov. 1815.

Welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoor te zien is.

Advertisement.

ON Monday the 29th instant will be sold for ready Money at the Water-House of Messrs. J. van Reenen and Co. on account of the Underwriters of the ship Alcyon, Captain T. S. Waters, a case with Stationery, Cheeses, &c. damaged by Salt-water.

J. VAN REENEN & CO.

BATAVIA, Jan. 26, 1816.

Advertentie.

DOOR Vendu-meesters zal op Maandag den 29ste January 1816, Ven-

ditte werden gehouden, agter het Negotie Huis van J. van Reenen en Co. van beschadigde Papier, Kaasson, &c.

Advertentie.

DEN Sequester van den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, zal ten overstaan van een Commissie uit Wel-melden Raade, verkoopning houden by de Ondervolgende; als:

Op Donderdag, den 2de Feb. 1815.

VOOR de woning van Jan Piet, staande in de Leepel-straat, van een Parthy Huismeebelen en Slaven, nevens andere goederen.

Op Vrydag, den 3de Feb. 1816.

VOOR een Thuin voorby de Water-plaats, van een Parthy, Huismeebelen, Goud en Zilver werken, een Parthy Houw-werken en Slaven, nevens andere goederen.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late Captain Dudley, 2d Light Dragoons and commanding the Corps of Hussars, or being indebted to the same are requested to make them known on or before the 15th of February next.

P. DUDGEON,

1st Commanding Hussars.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 25, 1816.

Advertisement.

THE Effects of the late Capt. Dudley, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Plate, Wines, &c. &c. will be sold by Auction at Weltevreden, on Wednesday the 31st instant. — The sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. CHANGINON, Esq. Minister of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands in the United States of America, has appointed FREDRIK GEBHARD, Esq. Commercial agent to exercise the duties of the Dutch Consulate in New York during the absence of the Minister.

BATAVIA, Jan 25th 1816.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de Heer H. CHANGINON, Minister van wegens Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden by de vereenigde Staten van America, den Heer FREDRIK GEBHARD, tot Commerciël agent aangesteld heeft, om gedurende de afwezigheid van den Minister als Hollandsch Consul te New York te ageren.

BATAVIA, den 20 Jan. 1816.

Advertisement.

FREIGHT wanted for any Ports in Holland or any other Port to the Southward of the River Elbe. — Apply to T. S. WATERS, at the House of Messrs. J. VAN REENEN and Co. Newport-street, Batavia.

Advertentie.

VRAGT te bekomen na Holland, of na eenige ander plaats bezuiden de Rivier Elbe; adres aan Capitein WATERS, van het Schip Alcyon, in het Negotie Huis van J. VAN REENEN en Co. in de binnen Nieuw-poort straat te Batavia.

Notice.

STOLEN on the night of the 24th instant, from the room of Ralph Sault, Pay Sergeant, Artillery, a double cased silver stop Watch, silver cased with a gold curb Chain, gold Seal and Key, makers name John Manly, Chatham, No 6713, it is requested that should the above Watch be offered for sale, that the Seller may be detected, and information given to

RALPH SAULT,

Pay Sergeant Artillery Detachment.

N.B. A Handsome reward will be given if required.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 25, 1816.

Advertentie.

DIE iets te pretendeeren heeft van, of verschuldigt is aan de nalatenschap van wylen H. E. Willemaer, in leven Cassier van het Vendu-kantoor, geleeven daar van opgave en betaling te doen voor ultimo February aanstaande, aan den ge-assumeerde mede Ex-ecutor.

L. HEUKEVLUGT.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat de bepaalde tyd, der betaaling van het 1 per cent. op de getaxeerde waarde der Landeryen, benevens die van een stuiver zilver, voor elke vruchtdragende Klapper Boom, (voor het jaar 1814,) verschuynende, met primo February aanstaande een aanvang zal heemen, zullende ter dien tijde, van primo tot ultimo dier maand, dagelyks (Zoo en Fees dagen uitgezonderd) van des ochtends 9 uur tot des agtermiddags 3 uur, ten Comptoire van den ondergeteekende, geraceerd worden.

F. E. HARDY,

Resident.

BUITENZORG, den 12de Jan. 1816.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Curator in des boedels van insolvent overleedene alhier, en als kortlyk administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen Lie Sayko, Sim Peeko, B. F. Haga, Sim Tanko, H. A. Liesen, Johannes Gerardus Joseph Klynders, Gouw Tekhi, Said Hoesien Bin Achmad Nahji, F. A. Schmetterling Tan Tjonyko, The Djemlong, Johan Adolph Juchler, Gouw Teklien, en Lie Kiangseeng, heeft verleent cietatie by edicte advalvas curie op ende jegens alle benkende en onbekende die eenig regt actie of pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermeen te hebben.

Zo is het, dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, Eerste Gezworen Exploiteur van Welmelden Hogen Raad, by deze dagvare, alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt actie of pretentie, ten lasten van de nalatenschappen van voornoemde, Lie Sayko, Sim Peeko, B. F. Haga, Sim Tanko, H. A. Liesen, Johannes Gerardus Joseph Klynders, Gouw Tekhi, Said Hoesien Bin Achmad Habsie, F. A. Schmetterling, Tan Tjonyko, The Djemlong, Johan Adolph Juchler, Gouw Teklien en Lie Kiangseeng, vermeen te hebben ommen op Woensdag den 31ste dezer des morgens ten half negen uren, ter rolle van den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareeren, dan wel gemagtigd te zonden, ten einde hunne pretentien te institueeren, op poene dat alle defaillanten, dien ten voorschreven dage en plaatze niet compareeren nochte gemagtigd zenden verstookt zullen zyn van hun regt en de actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande klokke geslag ter Paye van den Raad-huize der Stad Batavia, 18 dezen January, 1816.

Door my

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Eerste Gezw. Exploiteur.

Advertentie.

ALZO Jan Isak van Sevenhoren, Advocaat Fiscaal van den Hogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, heeft verzocht en geobtimeerd, mandament van dagvaarding in persoon, tegen den Chinees Tang Tjonglong, Juragan van een alhier ter Rhee, wegens het Claudesten invoeren van eenige Balinesen, met oogmerk omdezelve als Slaven te verkopen, in beslag genomen Vaartuig.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, eerste gezworen Exploiteur van Welmeide Hogen Raad, uit krachte van voorschreve mandament, voor de vierde maal ben dagvarende, den voornoemde Juragan Tang Tjonglong, omme op Woensdag den 14de February aanstaande, s'morgens de klokke 9 uren precies, ter openbare rolle van den Hogen Raad van Justitie alhier, in persoon te Compareeren, ten einde het derde default te purgeren, en voorts te zien dienen van Intendit met de verificatien daartoe specferende.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeert.

Door my

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Gez. Exploiteur.

BATAVIA,

den 18 January, 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te pretendeeren hebben aan den Boedel van wylen de Heer F. D. van Stralendorff, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan den Notaris G. Drost.

G. DROST,

PRESENTEERD uit de hand te koop zyn Thuin, geleeven boven de post Ryswyk, en zyn Huis op het Groot Rivier, cum annexis.

THE JAVA ANNUAL DIRECTORY

AND

ALMANAC

for 1816

WILL be ready for delivery to Subscribers of Tuesday next. Payment must be made on delivery.

Capt. J. Eldredge,

Offers for Sale the undermentioned Articles, for ready-money, at Messrs. van der Kaas and Haste's, Great-river-street.

FINE Flour, per barrel 20 Spanish Dollars silver.

Beef, per barrel of 200-lbs. 20 ditto.
Pork, per ditto 20 ditto.
Navy Bread, per barrel 9 ditto.
Pilot Bread, per ditto 12 ditto.
Tar, per ditto 8 ditto.
Pitch, per ditto 8 ditto.
Spirits of Turpentine, per gallon 1 ditto.
Hams, each 8 ditto.
Schedam Gin, per gallon 1½ ditto.
Vinegar, per barrel containing 32 gallons, 14 ditto.

Capt. J. Eldredge,

Presenteerd te Koop, voor contante betaling de ondervolgende Goederen, by van der Kaas en Haste, op het Groot Rivier.

FINE Meel, per vatje, 20 Sp. Matten silver.

Zout Vleesch per dito weg. 200 pons 20 Sp. matten.
Zout Spek, per dito 30 dito.
Schreeps Beschuiten, per vatje 9 dito.
Capits Beschuiten, per vatje 12 dito.
Teer, per vat 8 dito.
Pick, per ditto 8 dito.
Terpentine Spirits, per gallon 1 dito.
Ham, per stuk 8 dito.
Schedam Genever per gallon 1½ dito.
Azyn, per vatje inhoud 32 gallon 14 dito.

For Sale,

AT THE HOUSE OF JAN PIET, LEPEL STREET.

THE undermentioned articles, just imported in the Portuguese Ship MARTHA, from Macao, viz.

Silks, Hams, Paper, Tea, Porcelain, &c. &c. &c.

For Private Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES No. 1, Newport Street, for particulars apply to J. B. Sloane, who resides on the Premises.

In Commissie.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN Koetzier, twee Huisjongens, een Bejaarde Meyd, en een Jonge Meyd, p. l. m. 15 Jaaren.

N. B. — Gemeide Slaven worden eenig wegens zeer geringe ja byna niet te noemen misgreepen verkogt.

Te bevragen by

J. M. CHRISTIAN.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geenen die iets the pretendeeren op schuldigh zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Heer Petrus Adrianus Goldbach, gelieve daar van opgave te doen aan deszells Testamentaire Executrice Adriana Elisabeth Goldbach geboren De Bruin, voor ultimo January aanstaande.

SOURABAYA, den 13de Dec. 1815.

Advertentie.

IN de binne Nieuw-poort Straat, in het Negotie Huis No. 5, zyn te bekomen Kreppe en Zyde Stoffen, Dames en Heeren Schoenen, gemaakt Zilver-werk, &c. &c.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10 — Ship Alcyon, T. S. Waters, from London 19th September and Madelra 23d October.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20 — H. C. C. Prince of Wales, Lieutenant C. S. Maillard.
Do. 21 — Arab ship Palalcar, Seh Mohamad Koffie, for Sourabaya.
Do. 25 — Ship Jane, T. Maughan, for England, — Cargo, Coffee, — Passengers, Mr. Burken, and children, Mr. Marak and Master P. A. Schill. — Arab brig Isopo, Said Alwee, for Samarang.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of a *Real Dutchman* has been received, a note to his address is at the Gazette Office.

The translated letter signed "*A Brother Settler*," has been received too late for publication this week, and our Correspondent is informed that the insertion of the original was deferred merely that we might be enabled to ascertain the contents of it, a precaution we were compelled to take from our ignorance of the Dutch Language. We request to know which of his papers he wishes to be inserted the ensuing week.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. Crawford, Resident at Djocjocarta.
Captain Bidwell, Assistant in the Revenue Department and Acting Resident of Samarang.
Mr. Grievé, Assistant in the Revenue Department at Sourabaya.

Lieut. Cotes, Resident of Grissie.
Lieut. Heyland, Assistant Resident of Cadoc.
Mr. Murray, do. at Patalongan.
Lieut. Bolton, Assistant to the Resident of Cheribon.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, having returned from the Eastern Districts, is pleased to direct that the same be notified in General Orders.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Sec to Govt.

BATAVIA, the 24th Jan. 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, the 20th Jan. 1816.

Lieutenant Dodgeon, 6th Volunteer Battalion, is appointed to the Command of the Corps of Hussars, vice Dudley deceased.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

On Saturday last we received News-Papers brought out in the Ship *Alecyon*, from England the 19th September. They consequently bring but little intelligence of later date than that which is already before the Public. It appears certain however, from various accounts that the Definitive Treaty between the Allied Sovereigns and France, has been concluded and the following is stated to be the basis of it.

The integrity of France is reorganized with the following modifications: Savoy is restored to the King of Sardinia;—the Bishopric of Porentrury is ceded to Basle; Hunningen is to be razed and its fortifications never to be restored. Landau with a ratification of the Frontiers is ceded to the German Empire—the parts of the Duchy of Luxembourg, of the Country of Namur and of Hainault, as well as some strong places in French Flanders shall revert to Belgium. Besides this France is to pay a part of the expences of the War, to restore all the works of Science and Art carried off from foreign countries, and 200,000 of the Allied Troops will occupy the principal fortresses for the space of two years.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertion that Peace has been signed and ratified, but is not to be officially announced until the speech of the King of France at the Meeting of the two Chambers on the 25th September, it is stated in the latest accounts that more British and Belgian Troops with Artillery, continue to enter France. The Russians were expected to leave France in the end of September.

We have annexed in our subsequent columns some Extracts that will be found interesting relative to the residence of Buonaparte at Saint Helena, and other miscellaneous extracts which serve to shew the state of irritation that continues to prevail in France.

Several accounts have been received during the last week of damage done by the unusually violent weather that has prevailed in the last fortnight.—The inundation in Batavia was greater than has been known these ten years past, and the Roads and Bridges have been washed away in some parts of the country. Letters from Rembang mention that in the

night of the 10th Instant, the principal bridge in the China Camp was carried away by the torrent, about 20 houses were destroyed, and several persons lost their lives on the occasion.

The new Road to Cawang is reported to have suffered considerably from inundation.

We are sorry to learn that advices have been received of the loss of the schooner *Good Intent* belonging to his port off the North Coast of Carimon Java—the crew saved themselves on one of the small Islands, and boats were dispatched from Carimon Java to attempt the recovery of part of the cargo of the vessel.

On Tuesday evening last the play of "*A Cure for the Heart-Ache*" was performed at the Weltevreden Theatre before a numerous audience—the piece upon the whole was very respectably got up and we noticed with much pleasure the performance of those gentlemen who have recently come forward; the character of *Vortex* in particular was sustained with great characteristic effect.

On Wednesday the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor arrived at Buitenzorg, from the Eastern Districts.

In our account of the Benevolent Institution Dinner last week, we regret that we were so unfortunate as to misinterpret one of the toasts given by a Dutch Member and we hasten to publish the following erratum.

For "*May England who has re-established Holland as a Nation continue an example to her whom she has protected.*" Read

May England, by whose assistance Holland has become again a Nation be successful in all her proceedings for the welfare and benefit of both Nations.

We are glad to give publicity to this correction, because we have always been of opinion that the patriotism of our Dutch Friends of the Institution is not only ardent, but the more pure from their generosity and enlarged philanthropy.

EUROPE.

London, September 25, 1815.

FRENCH PAPERS, SEPT. 20.

Every thing is ready for the opening of the session of the two houses of Legislature, and for the departure of the Allied Sovereigns, who it would appear take their removal that there may be no pretext of their having interfered to influence the deliberations of the Chambers. The Chambers meet this day.

A Declaration on the state of France signed by the Plenipotentiaries of all the Powers is about to appear. Whether this be the document so long expected and which has been hitherto designated a Treaty of Peace we know not.—The Private Letters speak very confidently of the terms of pacification being now completely arranged and give the following as the conditions.

"France is to pay to the Allies by Instalments as a War contribution 600 millions of Francs, of which England, Austria, Russia and Prussia are to have each one fifth and the remaining fifth to go to the minor states. In addition to this contribution France is to defray the equipment of 1,070,000 men at the rate of 120 francs per man, which will amount to 128,400,000 Francs. The fortresses on the Sambre and Meuse are to be ceded to Holland with an extent of territory containing 1,950,000 Inhabitants. France further cedes to Prussia Saarbruck with 100,000 Inhabitants, and to Austria, Hunningen, Landau and part of Savoy; which latter session will be restored to the King of Sardinia in exchange for a district bordering on the Milanese. The English will occupy Calais and another port in the Channel until the last instalment of the contribution is paid. In consideration of the new acquisitions secured to the King of the Netherlands he restores the fortress of Luxembourg and its territory to the King of Prussia."

A Treaty of Commerce is it is said on the eve of being signed between England and France.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of the 23d Instant. The Official Gazette contains a Royal ordinance postponing the opening of the session of the two Chambers to the 2d October, there is a total change in the French Ministry. The following is given in one of the Minor Papers as a list of the New Cabinet.

The Duc de Richelieu.—Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the title of Premé Minister.

Count Jules de Polignac.—Minister of Police.

M. Grosbois.—Minister of the Interior.

Duc de Feltre.—Minister at War.

M. Lainé.—Minister of Justice.

Duc de Gaeta.—Minister of Finance.

M. Dubouage.—Minister of Marine.

Count Caraman.—Minister of the Royal Household.

Marquis de Maisonfort.—Director General of Posts.

The French Funds have experienced a considerable fall. The five per cent Consols left off on Friday down to 53 francs.

It has probably transpired that the demands of the Allies are not so favorable as the French expected. This with the discontent it is calculated to excite may with the change of Ministry account for the great depression of the Funds.

Price of Stocks in London the 25th September, 3 Per Cent Consols, 57½.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Sep. 17.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING OF GUADALOUPE.

Admiralty-Office, September 16, 1815.

Lieutenant Wemyss is arrived at this Office with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Charles Durham, addressed to Mr. Croker, reporting the Capitulation, on the 10th ultimo, of the Garrison of Guadaloupe to his Majesty's forces, the principal article of which Capitulation is, that the Governor, Admiral Linois, the second in command, General Boyer, and all the French troops of the Line shall be sent to France as Prisoners of War, to be at the disposal of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

This service was performed with very inconsiderable loss on the part of his Majesty's forces.

Yesterday the Paris Papers of Wednesday last were received. Five new appointments have been made by the King, and they cannot but be highly satisfactory to the true friends of the Monarchy. Count de Dufort, Count de Damas, the Marquis de la Grange, Count Francois d'Escars, and the Count d'Puysegur, have been named Governors of military divisions.

All the Allied Sovereigns have returned to Paris and nothing more is said either of their departure or of the departure of their armies. We hear, however, that the first division of the Russian army was to begin its movement from Champagne to-day.

Great pains are taken by some of the Paris Papers to induce a belief that the affair in the Palais Royal was of no importance.—One of them says, "several persons suspected of having been the instigators of the quarrel which took place on Sunday in a coffee-house in the Palais Royal, have been taken up and sent to the Prefecture. The co-operation of the foreign posts which are in the great court with the national guard, soon restored order, which was only a moment disturbed by the apprehensions of persons who knew not what it was." But the fact, we know, is, that it was a disturbance against foreign officers, excited by several persons in the Palais Royal, and that exclamations were heard of hatred not only to the Allies, but to the Government. On Tuesday (whether in consequence of this disturbance, or discoveries made that it was only part of a more extensive plan, we know not), a large body of Austrian, Prussian, and Belgian troops entered Paris, and 16 pieces of cannon were conveyed by the Austrians from Belleville to the barrier of Pantin.

The Prussian Royal Guard is not to leave Paris till the 15th of October.

A paragraph in a Carlsruhe Paper, has exceedingly alarmed the Paris Editors. It states that Strasburgh will soon be evacuated by the French troops and occupied by the Allies. This is stoutly denied by the Paris Papers. They say that they have the denial from Strasburgh, and that the new Prefect has given the most positive assurances that no such occupation is intended. It is evident, however, that the Paris Papers speak from authority.

Murat is said to have been arrested in Corsica.

Baron Grundler, the Reporter, or public accuser of Ney, had an interview with him last Monday night. We know not the motive nor the object of this interview.

The new Deputies, by a decree of the King, are to be dressed in the same uniform. We see no necessity for this. If the Deputy speak with freedom and with ability, if he prove himself a real friend to his country, no one will care whether he wears a blue coat or a brown one.

There is little or no variation in the French funds.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.—It was yesterday very generally rumoured, that the meeting of the two Chambers would be postponed to the 1st of next month. That every low intrigue and manoeuvre should be practised to delay, nay, if it were possible, to prevent the assembling of the representatives of the nation, does not surprise me. I know, from the best authority, that some of the Ministers are well persuaded that their removal from office is the object that will first occupy the attention of the Deputies: indeed I have already seen the copy of a motion to that effect, and which will be presented to both Chambers as soon as the ceremonies and formalities attendant on the opening shall be dispatched.

A serious disturbance took place on Monday evening last at the *Café Montansier*, in the Palais Royal, where some Prussian officers were insulted by some French military in disguise, that is *habillés en bourgeois*.—Though in some degree a spectator of this affair, yet I was too distant from the scene of action to give an accurate account of its commencement, but as far as I can learn from other persons who were present, the circumstances which gave rise to the quarrel, were as follow: Some Prussian and English officers were talking French together at the above mentioned coffee-house. A Frenchman several times walked past the table where they were sitting, and at last gave one of the Prussians a blow with his elbow at the same time that he trod on his foot. The Prussian immediately rose up and said—"Monsieur, vous êtes un malhonnête," to this the Frenchman replied, "*Si vous avez quelque chose à me dire, il faut descendre.*" (The first and second floors you know are occupied by the Montansier Coffee-house.) They immediately came down into the Palais Royal, when the Prussian officer was immediately surrounded by a number of Frenchmen, who beat him in a most cruel manner. His cries at length brought several of his brother officers to his assistance, and they arrived very opportunely to prevent their comrade from being assassinated by a Frenchman who had drawn a siletto from his cane for that purpose. The Prussians drew their sabres, and a general battle took place, and many were wounded on both sides. Order and tranquillity were however soon restored by the National Guard. The Police cannot be ignorant of the frequent insults which both the Prussian and English officers experience from the French military, who are constantly arriving from the army of the Loire. The person who assassinated Mr. Kean on the Boulevards a few days ago has not yet been discovered.

"PARIS, SEPT. 18.—How is it possible that any of these plots can be put into execution, while this city is filled and surrounded by the Allied Troops? Even if the precautions of the Commanders of the Allied Troops were less, it would be a strange madness that could induce the dissatisfied party to attempt to strike any blow at such a juncture. An extensive and simultaneous movement by insurgents, while the Prussian army is quartered in Paris, and while that city is encompassed by the encampments of the British, the Russians, and the Austrians, is a thing quite impracticable. The utmost vigilance and caution continues to mark the conduct of the Prussian Commandant of Paris.—Cannon loaded with grape, and protected by a strong body of troops, continue to enfilade the Bridge of ****, and the match kept constantly burning on the carriage of each gun, shews how instantaneously destruction could be poured upon any insurgents. At each encampment there is a similar arrangement, and one cannon-shot from any of these posts would be at once echoed from camp to camp as a signal of alarm, which would rouse such an host as could with very little trouble overwhelm the most extensive insurrectionary movement.

"SAME DATE.—The Prussian troops continue to be quartered upon the Parisians. Some of them are in wooden barracks in the garden of the Luxembourg, and at the end of the bridge of ****, where cannon is planted; some barracks of the same kind are also erected. The Bois de Boulogne is entirely cut down, and is occupied on one side by the 91st, 14th, 59th, and 32d British regiments, with part of the artillery. The Royal Scots, the 42d, 92d, 95th, and 79th, are at Clichy. The Cossacks are now almost removed from the neighbourhood of Paris. The town duty continues to be performed by the national guard, which is the only French force at present in a state of organization; but there are Russian or Prussian contingents at almost every public building. Paris swarms with officers of the disbanded French army, who, in the evening, are apt to take an

opportunity to insult the Officers and men of the Allied troops, and the consequence is, that almost every morning we hear that some of the Allied Officers or some Frenchmen have been killed or wounded in a scuffle. Two British Officers (one of them belonging to the Commissariat) have been killed since I have been here (about a week), and one has been badly wounded. The print-shops abound with caricatures of all foreigners. Not long ago, while the 52d, 71st, and 95th British regiments, were assembled in the Champs Elysees, hearing Divine service performed, a Parisian scoundrel had the impudence to post himself near them, and very deliberately began to sketch a caricature of the scene. One of the officers very soon observed him, and seeing what he was about, applied his foot so dexterously and so heartily to the artist's seat of honour, as to overturn him and put an end to his study.

"Much more than the truth seems to be said in England about the removal of works from the Louvre. To talk of the Gallery being stripped is absurd,—too many still remain. The Sculpture Gallery has suffered most; but I do not believe that the whole number of pieces taken from it exceeds thirty—and I am very sure that not one has been taken away which ought to have remained. Neither the Venus de Medicis, nor the Apollo Belvidere, have yet been touched."

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Monday Morning, Sept. 11.

The inhabitants of the Palais were last night for about an hour and a half in a state of the most dreadful alarm. A riot, which threatened very serious consequences, broke out there at about half past ten o'clock, between some Prussians and French. The origin of it, as well as I could observe, and from what I heard, was this:—Ten or twelve persons, chiefly boys, went about the garden of the Palais crying *Vive le Roy!* It was extremely crowded at the time; some trifling altercation occurred between an individual of this party and one of the crowd, which immediately drew a concourse of people round them, among others some Prussian officers. One of the latter complained that a Frenchman had pushed or jostled him, which the latter denied. The Prussian drew his sword, upon which the multitude cried out *bas les armes*. This attracted several other Prussian officers and privates to the same spot, who forced their way with such furious violence through the crowd, that some individuals resisted, and I believe struck one of them a blow with his fist. The Prussians immediately drew their swords and bayonets, and wounded four or five persons, but none, as I understand, severely. A cry went about among the French that some Bourgeois were killed. The crowd became quite furious—I saw several persons, some of whom were French soldiers, who either had or obtained arms, and were proceeding to revenge the supposed death of their countrymen, when they were restrained for a moment by the crowd, who held them, crying out "*ne river pas*," (don't fire) and immediately after a strong body of gens d'armes and national guard came up and succeeded in quelling the tumult. The Prussians went off without any attempt being made to take them into custody. They had gone off before the military came up. In a few minutes a guard of Prussians, with several officers, paraded the Palais Royal, and orders were given that the people should retire, and the gates be closed. The appearance of the Prussians somewhat embarrassed the national guards. The greatest terror prevailed for the moment, not from the extent of the disturbance that had actually taken place, but from an apprehension of its being the signal of some preconcerted and dreadful commotion of the populace. A person reading the French papers, or even visiting the places of public amusement in Paris, would suppose that all was perfectly tranquil; but the great mass of the French breathe a spirit of vengeance which can hardly subside without some serious explosion. What they call a reaction is feared by the most intelligent and attached friends of the royal cause. The name of Fouché, and even of Talleyrand, are made use of in various ways to increase the fermentation of the public mind. There is scarcely a day without the private circulation in manuscript of some pretended document, threatening the King with another revolution, and the Allies with utter destruction, if France is not relieved from her present calamities. Latterly the French talk of public affairs in a much more free and decided tone. If they had not some ground of impunity they would not dare

to circulate these pretended papers as they do, without even the affectation of secrecy. The most common mode is relating the contents from memory, without producing the papers. Such is a Frenchman's dread of the police, that I am confident he would not even confess his having read or seen the obnoxious document, if he was not very confident of his own strength, or of security from some quarter. They openly threaten the Prussians with the most terrible vengeance. Such is the fear of bloodshed, that the French are forbidden the use of cane swords in public. I have been told that several persons were taken up by the Police for carrying them. They justified themselves by saying, that they had been frequently attacked by foreign soldiers off duty, both in the streets and in their own houses. I have seen several quarrels in the streets between soldiers of the allied army and Frenchmen, which almost always originated in the former having been insulted by market women—the most refractory, I had almost said the most formidable part of the population of Paris.

The Gentleman who was stabbed on the boulevards has since died of his wounds. The account I sent you in a former letter* is, I have since found, in some essential particulars incorrect. It is now generally believed that he had struck the Frenchman a violent blow before the latter drew his cane sword, and that the crowd took no part whatever in the quarrel. I have just heard, when I had written thus far, that riots occurred in several other parts of Paris, as well as the Palais Royal, in the course of last night—several persons have been taken into custody; it was, however, purely accidental. Yesterday was the fate of St. Cloud, and on these occasions, particularly when it happens to be Sunday, the labouring classes in Paris devote the whole day to amusements, idleness, and drinking brandy, to which the lower classes are very much addicted. Lavalette, the Director of Ports, has undergone a second examination. It is said he has given a list of person in his department to the number of forty, who had been gained over by himself to favour the plot for bringing back Buonaparte. They not only made the Post Office a channel of communication with Buonaparte at Elba, but disclosed the correspondence between Paris and Vienna. The French say the accident of Lord Castlereagh was but an excuse to absent himself from a dinner given by the Prussian Minister! They talk continually of differences between the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blücher, for which, however, there is not the slightest foundation; but there is not quite the same cordiality between the British and Prussian military armies as when they arrived in Paris. The British are exclusively recognised as the conquerors of Waterloo, particularly by the French, with a view to mortify the Prussians. The latter have naturally become somewhat envious of their rivals. A caricature appeared for a day or two in the boulevards, in which the Duke of Wellington is represented extricating Blücher *d'un mauvais pas*. The idea is too gross to be described, and nothing could be more mortifying to the vanity of the Prussian officers, who are in general very young, and rather comical. It was removed either by private orders, or because the printseller became alarmed. He not only withdrew it from the window, but denied his having any for sale.

*This Letter has never reached us. It is not the first that has been stopped by the way; but we shall say no more upon this subject at the present moment.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, SEPT. 8.—The camp at Vertus has occasioned a considerable movement here, and all around us. The mass assembled in the plain is we are assured, with its accessories, 200,000 men. They occupy the country from Vertus to Clainange, Ville Senense, and Ecury-le-Rege, which is an extent of four leagues in length, with about three in breadth. Marshal Barclay de Tolly has been at Vertus for some days. The neighbouring villages are crowded with General Officers. Not less than fifty Generals and their suites are lodged in the town of Avize. Notwithstanding the magazines which have been prepared, and the little speculations of individuals, this mass would soon experience great wants were it to remain any time in its position.

SEPTEMBER 9.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Vertus the day before yesterday. It is said that after the review the Russian army will break up, and begin its retrograde march on the 14th or 15th in columns, which will defile during the remainder of the month, in the three-fold direction of Supper, Chalons and Coupeville, between Vertus and St. Menchould.

MUTINY OF THE FRENCH ARMY UNDER GENERAL RAPP.

STRASBURG, SEPT. 4, IN THE EVENING.

—At last we breathe; every thing has returned to order; but since the 2d we have experienced the most distressing disquietude. An opinion may be formed of them from what has occurred. In the morning of the 2d, deputations of the different corps which compose the garrison of the place, went to the house of Count Rapp, and demanded, before being disbanded, the payment of the arrears due to them. The General endeavoured to make them sensible of the impossibility of satisfying their demand, and offered them guarantees for their speedy payment. The deputations departed, and laid before their respective corps an account of the result of their mission. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning the troops marched from their barracks in order of battle, possessed themselves of the arsenal, took with them cannon and caissons, and took up their position on the Place d'Armes, declaring that they would not quit it till they were fully paid. The Generals, the Colonels, and the other Officers harangued the soldiers in vain; they could obtain nothing from them. Two detachments took possession of the gates of the city, and established there a rigorous guard; other detachments spread themselves over the ramparts, before the military buildings, the houses of the Receiver of the Department, and of the Paymaster of the Division. A considerable corps composed of different species of troops, commanded by subalterns, occupied the Place du Dome before the royal palace. General Rapp, lodged there. As soon as that General was informed of these movements, he mounted his horse, and rode through the streets with all his staff, but could obtain nothing. All his exhortations to the soldiers to return to their duty, were without effect. They were commanded by non-commissioned officers; a serjeant of the 7th Voltigeur regiment of infantry was appointed their Commander-in-Chief; the drum-major of the 58th regiment of the line was made second in command, and so on with the rest. At the same time it must be confessed, that these new kind of chiefs were able to maintain order; persons and property were respected.

At last to day at one o'clock, when the sum of 700,000 francs, arising from taxes imposed on the inhabitants was paid down, the serjeants commandants declared the affair at an end. The gates were re-opened, detachments assembled on the Place d'Armes where the serjeant of the Voltigeurs reviewed the troops who then entered their barracks, carrying back the artillery and the caissons to the arsenal. This afternoon all was quiet, and this evening the city enjoys a profound calm. In spite of this very condemnable insubordination, the only accident that happened was that which befel the coachman of General Rapp. Leading a hay cart in a hurry he bruised a child, he was stabbed by a bayonet, and died of the wound.

STRASBURG, SEPT. 6.—Our Prefect has addressed a Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Lower Rhine, in which he says:—

"Louis XVIII. has placed himself for the second time between foreigners and his people, to reconcile them with Europe. You recognized generous Allies in the Sovereigns who brought back your King. Then, the signal of war immediately ceasing to be seen among you, was replaced by the white standard, which waves on your towers and in your plains. Brave inhabitants of the Lower Loire, and you faithful city of Strasburgh, to whom no sacrifice appears too great, when it has for its object the giving new proofs of patriotism, I shall consider my having been called by his Majesty's confidence, to the Administration of your Department, equally fortunate and honorable for me if I can contribute to your happiness, which shall be henceforth the constant object of my solicitude and my labours. The bases of a solid peace seem already to assure that happiness. The numerous armies which cover our provinces are preparing to depart. The burthens of the war, the weight of which you have supported with so much resignation, are about to be alleviated, and France, whole and entire, restored of her legitimate Sovereign, is on the point of again experiencing the benefit of a Government conformable to the wishes of the nation."

HAMBURG MAIL.

HAMBURG, SEPT. 5.

We communicate to our readers the following documents concerning the manner in which Buonaparte will be treated, which we have received from an official source:—

LETTER FROM EARL BATHURST, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Downing-street, July 30.

MY LORDS,—I wish your Lordships to have the goodness to communicate to Lord Admiral Sir George Cockburn a copy of the following memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction to direct his conduct while General Buonaparte remains under his care.

The Prince Regent, in confiding to English Officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire, that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary faithfully to perform the duties, of which the Admiral as well as the Governor of St. Helena must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of General Buonaparte. Every thing, which without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence, will, his Royal Highness is convinced, be allowed the General. The Prince Regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of Sir George Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled, imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

BATHURST.

MEMORIAL.

When General Buonaparte leave the *Bel-lerophon* to go on board the *Northumberland*, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Buonaparte may have brought with him.

The Admiral will allow all the baggage, wine, and provisions which the General may have brought with him, to be taken on board the *Northumberland*.

Among the baggage, his table service is to be understood as included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money, than for real use.

His money, his diamonds, and his valuable effects, (consequently Bills of Exchange also) of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The Admiral will declare to the General, that the British government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects, to hinder him from using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Buonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained, shall be signed by this person, as well as by the Rear Admiral, by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest on the principal (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support and in this respect the principal arrangements be left to him.

For this reason he can, from time to time, signify his wishes to the Admiral, till the arrival of the new Governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter; and if no objection is to be made to his proposal, the Admiral to the Governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his Majesty's treasury.

In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulation.

The disposal of the troops intended to guard him must be left to the governor. The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the Admiral.

The General must be constantly attended by an officer appointed by the Admiral or if the case occurs by the Governor. If the General is allowed to go out of the bounds where the sentinels are placed, one orderly man at least must accompany the officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they remain in sight, the General remains confined to the limits where the sentinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times it is left to the judgment of the Admiral or Governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them.

It must be signified to the General that if he makes any attempt to fly he will then be put under close confinement; and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the General's flight, they shall be separated from him and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the General, or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the Admiral or Governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the General or his suite, are subject to the same rule.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1816.

[Continued from the Gazette.]

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the Secretary of State, must be communicated to the General, or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the island. All their letters, addressed to persons not living in the island, must go under the cover of the Secretary of State.

It will be clearly expressed to the General, that the Governor and Admiral have precise orders to inform his Majesty's government of all the wishes and representations which the General may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper, on which such request or representation is written, must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new Governor, the Admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of General Buonaparte, and his Majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present Governor to concur with the Admiral for this purpose.

The Admiral has full power to retain the General on board his ship, or to convey him on board again, when, in his opinion, the secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected.

When the Admiral arrives at St. Helena, the Governor will upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers or person in the military corps of St. Helena, as the Admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or their disposition, shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental in the flight of General Buonaparte, he must take measures to remove them.

The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit it, are placed under the surveillance of the Admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and Governor will send a sufficient guard to the points where the Admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The Admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and to prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued, to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel from going in future to St. Helena.

If the General should be seized with a serious illness, the Admiral and the Governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the General in common with his own physician; they will give their strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health.

In case of his death the Admiral will give orders to convey his body to England.

Given at the War Office, July 30, 1815.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, AUG. 27.

The consultations among the Ambassadors of the four Allied Powers have not yet led to any decisive result. On the part of Prussia a memorial was lately presented, in which it is stated that the present frontiers of France are too offensive, and that to secure the future peace of Europe, these frontiers must be made merely defensive.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.—The force of the Allied Troops in the territory of France, is stated to be as follows:—

Austrians	250,000
Prussians	250,000
Russians	200,000
English, Hanoverians, &c. under the command of the Duke of Wellington	80,000
Bavarians, Wurtembergers, &c.	110,000

In all.... 890,000

If we add the Staff Officers and persons belonging to the retinue of the Sovereigns, the suites of the Generals and Officers, &c. the number of the Allies in France will amount to near a million.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.—The Spanish Captain General Castanos had advanced at the head of a corps of troops into the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. His Royal Highness Monseigneur the Duke of Angoulême had on the 27th of August, a conference with that General, who on the 29th made a retrograde movement, and returned within his own limits.

On the side of the Lower Pyrenees, General d'Albissal had passed the Bidassoa. Monseigneur the Duke of Angoulême sent one of his superior officers to communicate to him the result of the conference with the

Captain-General Castanos. General d'Albissal ordered, on the 4th of September, a retrograde movement beyond our frontiers, which was to have been completed on the 6th—(Gazette Officielle.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11.—It is believed that Marshal Ney will not be tried in the place where the Council of War usually sits, but in the hall of the Chamber of Peers, or the Palace of Justice. Immediately after the review at Verius all the Russian troops will march to the Rhine, and evacuate France. They consist of 200,000 men of every arme. Three columns will pass through the department of the Meuse between the 15th and 20th of this month. The first column, 50,000 strong, including 15,000 cavalry, will enter that department on the 15th or 16th. The second and third column, consisting of 100,000 men, and 30,000 horse, will proceed by Bar-le-Duc, Fresnes-au-Mont, and Bouconville. The first corps will reach Brabant on the 15th or 16th instant. The proper Authorities are employed in preparing the necessary supplies for the subsistence of these troops.

STATE PAPER RELATIVE TO MURAT.

The Emperor of Austria grants an asylum to King Joachim, within the limits of his dominions, under the following

CONDITIONS.

Art. 1. The King is to assume the title of a private individual; the Queen having adopted that of the Countess of Lipona, it is suggested that his Majesty should adopt the corresponding title.

Art. 2. The King is at liberty to choose any town in Bohemia, Moravia or Upper Austria, as the place of his residence. If his Majesty should thing proper to live in the country instead of in towns of the said province no objection will be made on the part of the Emperor.

Art. 3. The King is to engage on his honour (parole) in the presence of his Imperial Majesty, that he will not quit the Austrian dominions, without the express consent of his said Majesty, and that his mode of life will be suitable only to that of a private person of rank, and that he will submit to the laws in force within the Austrian States.

In the faith of which arrangement, and according to the established usage, the undersigned has, by the command of the Emperor, subscribed the present Declaration.

Given at Paris, 1st Sept. 1815.

L.S. (Signed) "Le Prince de METTERNICH."

PARIS, AUG. 14.

"It is quite disgusting to see how our public papers lie. They talk of the acclamations with which L—— and his family are always received, and the fact is, that I was yesterday present when he crossed the Thuilleries, and certainly nothing could be more gloomy or discouraging. There were present about thirty of the lowest rabble, three of which in a faint voice said, 'Vive le Roi!' The King is an object of pity, and I am certain cannot live long. The Duke D'Angoulême is the most insensible-looking appendage the King could have.

"On the arrival of the Duke of Orleans at the Thuilleries, he was boisterously surrounded by a multitude of officers of every rank, who greeted his arrival, and cried out 'Vive le Duc D'Orleans!' This gave of course, great offence.

"The acts of Prussia, and the vacancies made by her both in the Picture Gallery, and the Saloons of Sculpture, have encouraged other Sovereigns to make applications for their due; and you may announce it as a sure thing that the Emperor of Austria has taken measures for restoring to Florence, Modena, Milan, Parma, Verona and Venice, every object of fine arts belonging to those cities. England, it is said, will act the same part for the Pope; and a great Protest has been just entered by the King of Spain against the French retaining the five *Murrillos*, &c. which they took from Madrid. In fine, the superb Museum will very soon be reduced to a simple *gal-lerie du Roi*, as before, and I think the measure so just, that I have no doubt you will support the principle with all your energy."

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The NAVY, for the PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen Charlotte, Captain Bager 110 at Portsmouth } To bear the flag as guard ships of Lord Exmouth, Sh. Cha. Rowley, and Sir John Thomas Duckworth
Bulwark, Capt. M'Kinley 74 — Sheerness
St. George, Capt. Nash 98 — Plymouth } until the arrival of the Impregnable, 98, from the Mediterranean

Albion 74 Capt. J. Walker Sheerness
Spencer 74 — Rob. Broughton Plymouth
Rochfort 74 — Sir A. Dickson Plymouth
Rivoli 74 — on her return from the Mediterranean } Portsmouth
Vengeur 74 — — — — — Portsmouth
Malta 84 — — — — — Plymouth
Superb 74 — — — — — Portsmouth
Ramillies 74 — — — — — Plymouth

TO BE FLAG-SHIPS ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Cornwallis 74 { Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Burtton } East Indies
Romney 50 { Rear Ad. Douglas } Jamaica
Newcastle 50 { Captain Mackellar } Barbadoes
Antelope 50
Leander 50 Admiral Harvey
Jupiter 50
Salisbury 50 Newfoundland

FRIGATES.

Araxes 38
Alpheus 36
Amphion 32 Captain Purvis, for East Indies
Andromeda 22
Bann 20 Capt. Sebell, for Mediterranean
Conway 24 — J. Tancock, for E. Indies
Cyrus 20 — J. F. Carroll, Plymouth
Desiree 38
Dee 24
Fridamus 36 — Patterson, Plymouth
Eurotas 38
Enphrates 36 — Preston
Erebus 20
Florida 20
Falmouth 24
Granicus 36
Ganymede 20
Hellas 36
Iphigenia 36 — King, for East Indies
Ister 36 — Forrest, for Mediterranean
Inconstant 36
Larrie 24
Lee 20
Meander 38
Menelaus 38
Madagascar 33 — Stanfell, for East Indies
Martin 20
Majesty 38
Oulando 36 — Clavell, for East Indies
Orontes 36 — Cochrane
Pique 36 Hon. Capt. Maitland, for Jamaica
Pactolus 38
Perseus 22
Scamander 36 Capt. Sir John Louis, Bart.
Smy 20
Tiber 38
Tanaïs 38
Tigris 35
Tagus 36 — J. W. D. Dumas, for Mediterranean
Toway 24 — Stewart, for East Indies
Tay 24 — Bloye
Wye 24

SLOOP.

Alert 18 Capt. Smith
Ariel 16
Bacchus 16 — Hill, for East Indies
Bermuda 16
Briseis 10
Brazen 18
Britomart 10
Challenger 16 — Forbes, for East Indies
Childers 16 — Rattray, for L. Islands
Cordelia 10
Calanus 10
Cherokee 10
Driver 16 — Ramage
Fly 16 — Ross
Goldfinch 10
Griffin 14
Heron 16 — Seriven
Hebe 10
Helicon 10 — Mitchell
Harrier 16 — Sir C. Jones
Jasper 10
Julia 14
Leveret 10
Mutine 16
Musquito 15
Nimrod 10
Opposum 10 — Lord John Hay
Primrose 16 — Philpott, for East Indies
Prometheus 16 — Dashwood
Pandora 16
Pelican 16
Podragus 14
Riflesman 16
Rosario 10
Raccoon 16
Saracen 16 — Gore
Satellite 16 — Murray
Tyrian 10
Wasp 16 — Woldridge.

The Court Martial which was held at Dublin, on the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Mullins, of the 44th regiment, for his misconduct at New Orleans, have acquitted him of want of personal courage, but have sentenced him to be cashiered, of which the Prince Regent has approved.

Mr. Walter Scott is daily expected at Dover, on his return from the ensanguined field of Waterloo whither he has been to obtain a plan of the positions of the contending armies, and to collect the materials for the machinery of his intended epic poem, in commemoration of this glorious national achievement.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The following arrangements is reported to have been made for the future quarters of the allied army in France:—Dunkirk is to be garrisoned by the British. Lille by the Dutch, Mizeres by the Prussians, Strasburgh by the Austrians, and the German Legion are to have their old quarters in Flanders.

General Gründler is named the public accuser or prosecutor on the part of the Crown, against Marshal Ney. Marshals Massena and Angereau have written to the King, offering reasons why they should not be named among the judges of Ney, and his Majesty has designed to consider the reasons they have given as valid.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

It will be seen by our extracts from the Gazette of Saturday night, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to nominate 108 Captain and 6 Commanders in the Naval service, and 91 Colonels, 236 Lieutenant Colonels, 3 Major Generals, and 58 Majors in the army, Companions of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

We have the satisfaction of giving, to-day, a Bulletin, announcing the surrender of Guadaloupe to the British military and naval expedition fitted out in the West Indies, under the command of Sir James Leith and Admiral Durham. The garrison, deterred probably by the amount of this force, did not make so much resistance as was anticipated. The expedition arrived in time to save from the sanguinary violence of the rebels, some royalists who had been selected to be put to death on the 15th, in honour of Buonaparte's birth day.

The French papers contain a long account of the examination of a woman charged with the murder of her sister by pushing her into the Seine. The prisoner maintains that her sister fell into the water, and that she herself was so terrified that she lost her senses, and did not come to herself till she had walked from the river side to her own house, a very considerable distance from the spot where she states the accident to have happened. It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased had joint expectations to the amount of 400,000 francs, (16,000l. from a rich colonist resident in Batavia. The hope of monopolizing which is considered to have instigated the supposed murder.

Advices have reached town from the River Plate to the 2d of June. The Buenos Ayres Government continued unremittently occupied in preparations for resisting the expected expedition from Cadiz. They had nearly completed the arming of a flotilla of thirty sail, to be commanded by Admiral Browne, a native of this country. They had also assembled a numerous body of troops, including a considerable corps of light cavalry, armed in the manner of the Cossacks. The army under General Rondeau pursued its successful career against the Peruvians. The once opulent city of Potosi is said to be completely ruined by the revolution.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Monument of Waterloo.

It is fortunate at a period, rendered illustrious by a succession of heroes, that there is no want of genius to celebrate their exploits. In the erection of the Monument in commemoration of the Victory of Waterloo, Government has an opportunity, by judicious management, of making our arts contribute, as well as our arms, to shed on this era of our history a transcendent glory. Here, indeed, Genius finds its legitimate stimulus: the Government demands—the nation is interested in its efforts; and those efforts are called forth, not on the freezing principle of

A remonstrance is said to have been presented from the Allied Sovereigns at Paris, to Ferdinand VII. in favour of the unfortunate Spaniards imprisoned by the Spanish Government, which has been attended with some good effect, with respect to the Generals O'Donnoughoe and Compans.

Lord Castlereagh is very fast recovering from the effects of the kick, which he received. He is not yet allowed to walk out; but we are happy to say, that he no longer sustains any other material inconvenience from it.

Another new list of Knights of the Order of the Bath, is now making out at the Admiralty.

gratuitous encouragement, but from the acknowledged conviction of their national utility. There is one circumstance only which can occasion public disappointment, by preventing the excellence of the works being proportioned to the importance of the subject.—This is, the consigning its execution to an inadequate artist. A glance at the public monuments erected of late years will justify our apprehensions in this particular. The majority of those dis honour the national taste; what else, indeed, can result from the mode in which commissions for such works are usually obtained? Artists are invited, like contractors for oats or hay, to transmit drawings and models to be inspected by a committee appointed for that purpose. Who are the members composing such committees, or whence they obtain their credentials to decide on matters of taste, is a riddle not worth the trouble of finding out. Of course, no artist high in reputation condescends to engage in a competition where he may have to encounter all the petty artifices of intrigue and circumvention; and wherein, consequently, he may be defeated by the lowest graduate of the academy. He who can muster most friends among the said committee-men obtains the job. The monument is set up—our own judges shrug their shoulders—and foreigners laugh at us. It may be enquired, where shall a proper authority be found to decide such questions: since, if amateurs are inadequate judges, professors are too deeply interested, to pronounce impartially. There is an authority paramount and that is, the public voice. Truth, however discoloured and distorted in the depraved optics of interest or vanity, is usually reflected in her native true and dimensions in the broad mirror of public opinion. By this criterion, Flaxman has been long established in an altitude of pre-eminence which leaves competition at an immeasurable distance. Yet, on public monuments he has seldom been employed: we have stated the probable reason. It behoves Government; in this instance, it is due to the nation, to dispense with ridiculous formalities; and to nominate Flaxman, at once, as the sculptor for the Monument of Waterloo. If it be intended that architecture shall be co-operative in the design, there is no artist, in our opinion, better qualified to invest it with appropriate splendour and dignity than Gandy. We have heard it asserted that this artist looks better on paper than in stone. In other words, that his designs are better calculated for imaginary structures and picturesque effect, than for solid edifices and practical masonry. It would require more profundity of argument than we have yet heard on the subject, to convince us that the profound science, the lofty imagination, the prolific yet chastened fancy evinced in his various designs, might not be successfully employed in a national monument: a work, indeed, which eminently demands the exercise of such qualifications; and which furnishes their proper sphere of action. It is somewhat premature, perhaps, to discuss the claims of candidates before the nature and extent of the plan has been ascertained; hints, however, in the shape of general speculation, may be ventured without the charge of precipitancy. Why, on such an occasion, should not the various capabilities of art in painting, in sculpture, and in architecture, be collected and combined so as to present a mass of magnificence, and to glow, as it were, in one focus, with an intensity of lustre? An event so unparalleled in splendour, so consummate in its consequences as that of the Battle of Waterloo, demands that the full weight of national talent should be employed in its celebration. A mere arch, or a column, would be but the mockery of a monument. Suppose a spacious inclosure, in shape a parallelogram, raised by flights of steps to a considerable elevation. The wings composed of porticoes adorned with bas-reliefs; and their columns inscribed with the names of the soldiers who fell. At the extremity, opposite the arch, a magnificent hall, its roof embellished with allegory; one entire side devoted to a picture of the Battle of Waterloo; its other compartments occupied with portraits of the principal officers engaged in the action. In the open space forming the centre of the inclosure, a superb pile of sculpture, illustrative of the magnanimous efforts of Great Britain during the late war; Her final triumph, in the recent death-blow given to Despotism, and in the re-establishment of European Independence; An equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, conspicuous, of course, in the groupe, and that of Britannia surmounting the whole. The fabric which we have thus

hastily projected, will probably never appear, except in the columns of this paper; nevertheless, if its extent be objected to, we insist that amplitude is indispensable to the occasion. The Victory of Waterloo has a distinguishing feature: regarded as the last of a series of struggles, protracted during twenty years with the most tremendous enemy which this country has ever encountered; and consummated, in this event, by his utter annihilation. A monument, entrusted to unqualified operators, or confined to inadequate dimensions, would dishonour that heroism which it professes to commemorate, and remain as an everlasting stigma on the taste and liberality of the nation.

We cannot help indulging, but we trust, with a patriotic rather than with an egoistic feeling, in the contemplation of our imaginary edifice. What gorgeous allegory might not the pencil of Howard supply, refined as it is by classic taste, and fertile in poetic imagery? To West, whose powers, like those of Rubens, seem to expand in proportion to the size of his canvas, we would consign the execution of the battle. The President's forte we think, is strictly historic, as contradistinguished from epic art. His accurate distinctions of national and individual character; the force and fidelity with which he embodies the descriptions of the historian; his power of adopting local circumstances to picturesque effect, as evinced in the death of General Wolfe,—battle at la Hogue—Landing of Charles the 2d, &c. &c. might all be exerted with admirable effect on an occasion like the present. The spot which has been proposed for the erection of this monument, the parade in St. James's Park, is to the last degree ineligible. It has been observed that most of our public edifices are so hemmed in by adjacent buildings, that it is impossible to view them at a sufficient distance to receive the full force of their impression. This would be precisely the case in the present instance; and the only side near the monument which would remain unobstructed to the sight, is occupied by water. The idea that it would operate as an excitement to military feeling, from being continually before the eyes of the soldiery, is a ridiculous conception; and nearly akin to that of a worthy member, who proposed to the house that monuments should likewise be erected in Dublin and in Edinburgh, because Scotch and Irish soldiers had been engaged in the action. Whatever is made familiar, of course ceases to excite interest, and a monument in this place would soon be regarded by the soldiers with as much indifference as the Horse Guards or any of the buildings in its vicinity.

AMERICA.

STORM IN N. CAROLINA.

During the 9th and 10th instant a very severe storm was experienced along the whole coast of North Carolina. The Wilmington Gazette, gives a melancholy picture of its ravages. It is stated that during the hurricane almost every tree fell prostrate—that many houses were overthrow, and the chimneys of almost every dwelling exposed to its fury were demolished—that the shipping in the harbour, and at the wharves, were much injured.—that the tide rose from 6 to 14 feet above the usual height of high water, and destroyed more than 14,000 feet of the salt works, which had been erected on the margin of the water, together with a large quantity of salt; in this loss the Messrs Joseph & Gaffner, J. W. Walker & Co. A. F. McNeill, Blake, Cowan, Geer, Robeson, Maj. J. R. London, Mr. R. Bradley, and many others were sufferers. The damage and loss, in this one instance, exceeds 60,000 dollars. At Stansborough the storm raged with great violence. Two schrs. were lost on the bar and two driven ashore, a ship belonging to Messrs. Burns & Pagot and a sch. to a Mr. Jones were taken off the stocks and driven to some distance in the woods. At the sound below, Ward's salt works were totally destroyed.—On Brow's bank a house occupied by Mr. Nelson and family, was washed away, his wife, three children and an orphan child were drowned, himself and one son escaped on a part of the wreck, which was driven 10 or 12 miles as far as Stone's Bay.—Another house in the vicinity belonging to Mr. Evens, was also washed away. Two white women and a black man and a woman perished. The wreck of a sch. was found near the mouth of New-River, supposed to be from the Northward from some Cheese being discovered near the wreck. It is supposed that 20 or 30 vessels lying inside the Swash at Ocrecook must have been driven ashore as the gale seems to have been more violent to the North and as they were completely exposed.

From the *Edinburgh Annual Register.*

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF JOHN LEYDEN, M. D.

(Concluded from our last)

"The temper of Dr Leyden was mild and generous, and he could hear with perfect good humour railery on his foibles. When he arrived at Calcutta in 1805, I was most solicitous regarding his reception in the society of the Indian capital. "I entreat you, my dear friend, (I said to him the day he landed,) to be careful of the impression you make on your entering this community; for God's sake learn a little English, and be silent upon literary subjects, except among literary men." "Learn English!" he exclaimed, "no; never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch; and as to being silent, I will promise to boid my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs."

"His memory was most tenacious, and he sometimes loaded it with lumber. When he was at Mysore, an argument occurred upon a point of English history; it was agreed to refer it to Leyden, and to the astonishment of all parties, he repeated verbatim the whole of an act of parliament in the reign of James relative to Ireland, which decided the point in dispute.—On being asked how he came to charge his memory with such extraordinary matter, he said that several years before, when he was writing on the changes that had taken place in the English language, this act was one of the documents to which he had referred as a specimen of the style of that age, and that he had retained every word in his memory.

"His love of the place of his nativity was a passion in which he had always a pride, and which in India he cherished with the fondest enthusiasm. I once went to see him when he was very ill, and had been confined to his bed for many days; there were several gentlemen in the room; he enquired if I had any news; I told him I had a letter from Eskdale; and what are they about in the borders? he asked. A curious circumstance, I replied, is stated in my letter; and I read him a passage which described the conduct of our volunteers on a fire being kindled by mistake at one of the beacons. This letter mentioned that the moment the blaze, which was the signal of invasion, was seen, the mountaineers hastened to their rendezvous; and those of Liddesdale swam the Liddle river to reach it.—They were assembled (though several of their houses were at a distance of six and seven miles) in two hours, and at break of day the party marched into the town of Hawick (at a distance of twenty miles from the place of assembly) to the border tune of "*Wha dar meddle wi' me.*" Leyden's countenance became animated as I proceeded with this detail, and at its close he sprang from his sick-bed, and, with strange melody, and still stranger gesticulations, sung aloud, "*Wha dar meddle wi' me? wha dar meddle wi' me?*"—Several of those who witnessed this scene looked at him as one that was raving in the delirium of a fever.

"These anecdotes will display more fully than any description I can give, the lesser shades of the character of this extraordinary man. An external manner, certainly not agreeable, and a disposition to egotism, were his only defects. How trivial do these appear, at a moment when we are lamenting the loss of such a rare combination of virtues, learning, and genius, as were concentrated in the late Dr. Leyden!

JOHN MALCOLM."

We have little to add to General Malcolm's luminous and characteristic sketch. The efficient and active patronage of Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet, and a native of Tiviotdale, was of the most essential importance to Leyden, and no less honorable to the governor-general. Leyden's first appointment as a professor in the Bengal college might appear the sort of promotion best suited to his studies, but was soon exchanged for that of a judge of the twenty-four Purgannahs of Calcutta. In this capacity he had a charge of police which "jumped with his humour well;" for the task of pursuing and dispersing the bands of robbers who infest Bengal had something of active and military duty. He also exercised a judicial capacity among the natives, to the discharge of which he was admirably fitted, by his knowledge of their language, manners, and customs. To this office a very considerable yearly income was annexed. This was neither expended in superfluities, nor even in those ordinary expences which the fashion of the East has pronounced indispensable; for Dr. Leyden kept no establishment, gave no entertainments, and

was, with the receipt of this revenue, the very same simple, frugal, and temperate student, which he had been at Edinburgh. But, exclusive of a portion remitted home for the most honourable and pious purpose, his income was devoted to the pursuit which engaged his whole soul; to the increase, namely, of his acquaintance with eastern literature in all its branches. The expence of native teachers, of every country and dialect, and that of procuring from every quarter oriental manuscripts, engrossed his whole emoluments, as the task of studying under the tuition of the interpreters and decyphering the contents of the volumes, occupied every moment of his spare time. "I may die in the attempt," he writes to a friend, "but if I die without surpassing Sir William Jones a hundred fold in oriental learning, let never a tear for me prophane the eye of a borderer." The term was soon approaching when these regrets were to be bitterly called forth, both from his Scottish friends, and from all who viewed with interest the career of his ardent and enthusiastic genius, which, despising every selfish consideration, was only eager to secure the fruits of knowledge, and held for sufficient reward the fame of having gathered them.

Dr. Leyden accompanied the governor-general upon the expedition to Java, for the purpose of investigating the manners, language, and literature of the tribes which inhabit that island, and partly also because it was thought his extensive knowledge of the eastern dialects and customs might be useful in settling the government of the country, or in communicating with the independent princes in the neighbourhood of the Dutch settlements. His spirit of romantic adventure led him literally to rush upon death; for with another volunteer who attended the expedition, he threw himself into the surf, in order to be the first Briton of the expedition who should set foot upon Java. When the success of the well-concerted movements of the invaders had given them possession of the town of Batavia, Leyden displayed the same ill-omen'd precipitation in his haste to examine a library in which many Indian manuscripts of value were said to be deposited. A library, in a Dutch settlement, was not, as might have been expected, in the best order, the apartment had not been regularly ventilated, and either from this circumstance, or already affected by the fatal sickness peculiar to Batavia, Leyden, when he left the place, had a fit of shivering, and declared the atmosphere was enough to give any mortal a fever. The passage was too just; he took his bed, and died in three days, on the eve of the battle which gave Java to the British empire.

Thus died John Leyden, in the moment, perhaps, most calculated to gratify the feelings which were dear to his heart; upon the very day of military glory, and when every avenue of new and interesting discovery was opened to his penetrating research. In the emphatic words of scripture, the bowl was broken at the fountain. His literary remains were intrusted by his last will to the charge of Mr. Neber, and Dr Hare of Calcutta, his executors, under whose inspection it is hoped that they will soon be given to the public. They are understood to contain two volumes of poetry, with many essays on oriental and general literature. His remains, honoured with every respect by Lord Minto, now repose in a distant land, far from the green-sod graves of his ancestors at Hazeldean, to which, with a natural anticipation of such an event, he bids an affecting farewell in the solemn passage which concludes the Scenes of Infancy:

The silver moon, at midnight cold and still,
Looks sad and silent, o'er yon western hill:
While large and pale the ghastly structures grow,
Reared on the confines of the world below.
Is that dull sound the hum of Teviot's stream?
Is that blue light the moon's or tomb-fire's gleam,
By which a mouldering pile is faintly seen,
The old deserted church of Hazeldean?
Where slept my fathers in their natal clay,
Till Teviot's waters roll'd their bones away?
Their feeble voices from the stream they raise,
"Kasi youth! unmindful of thy early days,
"Why didst thou quit the peasant's simple ways?
"Why didst thou leave the peasant's turf built cot,
"The ancient graves, where all thy fathers lie,
"And Teviot's stream, that long has murmured by?
"And we—when Death so long has closed our eyes,
"How wilt thou bid us from the dust arise.
"And bear our mouldering bones across the main,
"From vales, that knew our lives devoid of stain?
"Kasi youth! beware, they home-bred virtues save,
"And sweetly sleep in thy paternal grave!"

Such is the language of nature, moved by the kindly associations of country and of kindred affections. But the best epitaph is the story of a life engaged in the practice of virtue and the pursuit of honourable knowledge; the best monument, the regret of the worthy and of the wise; and the rest may be summed up in the sentiment of Sannazario,

Hæcine te sessum tuilus extrema. stænebat
Hospiti post tot terræque marisque labores?
Pone tamen genitus, nec te monumenta parentum
Aut moveant sperata tuis tibi funera regis.
Grata quies patriæ, sed et jūnis terra sepulchrum.